The Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 2003

1 $647,778,000

In 2003, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners was $647,778,000. In 2002 the revised figure was $632,611,000. Total wages and salaries increased by $15,167,000, or 2.4%, from 2002 to 2003. The following table shows wages and salaries for the years 1999 to 2003 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation*.

Year		Wages and Salaries ($)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate* (%)	Yukon Labour Force	Average Wages and Salaries ($)
2003	(p)	647,778,000	2.4	1.9	15,400	42,064
2002	(r)	632,611,000	5.0	0.7	15,300	41,347
2001	(r)	602,691,000	0.8	2.0	15,300	39,392
2000	(r)	597,766,000	6.6	2.2	15,500	38,566
1999	(r)	560,670,000	3.7	1.0	15,700	35,711

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006, 326-0002 and 282-0055.

* Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse, Yukon figures are not available.

2 $42,064

On average, each Yukoner in the labour force in 2003 earned $42,064. In 2002, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of $41,347. This an increase of 1.7% from 2002 to 2003. The following table shows the average wages and salaries for the years 1999 to 2003 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation*.

Year		Average Wages and Salaries ($)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate* (%)
2003	(p)	42,064	1.7	1.9
2002	(r)	41,347	5.0	0.7
2001	(r)	39,392	2.1	2.0
2000	(r)	38,566	8.0	2.2
1999	(r)	35,711	3.7	1.0

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada CANSIM 326-0002.

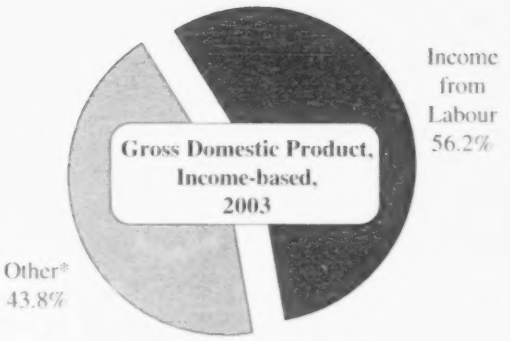
* Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse, Yukon figures are not available.

3 How important is income from labour to the total Yukon economy?

Income from labour in the Yukon represents a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services at market prices). In 2003, the percentage of the GDP represented by income from labour was 56.2%.

**Includes corporation profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm opertors from farm production, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), inventory valuation adjustment, taxes less subsidies on factors of production and on products, capital consumption allowances and statistical discrepancy.*

See footnote on page 4 for definition of Income from Labour.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

4 How has the importance of income from labour to the total Yukon economy changed over the last five years?

In the years 1999 to 2003 the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by income from labour* has varied from a low of 54.9% in 2001 to a high of 58.1% in 1999.

The percentage of the Yukon's gross domestic product at market prices represented by income from labour, 1999 to 2003

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of $)	Income from Labour (millions of $)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
2003 (p)	1,327	746	56.2
2002 (r)	1,271	726	57.1
2001 (r)	1,256	689	54.9
2000 (r)	1,190	681	57.2
1999	1,085	630	58.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

See footnote on page 4 for definition of Income from Labour.

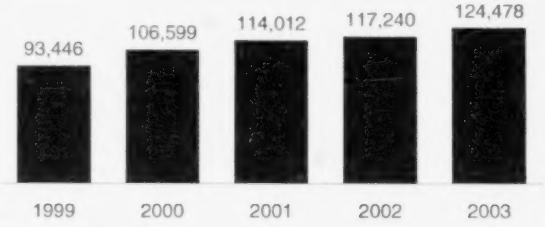
105-03838/

5 Professional and Personal Services

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon professional and personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 1998 to a high of $124,478,000 in 2003 (an increase of 6.2% from 2002). The professional and personal services industry includes computer, accounting, advertising, legal, engineering, secretarial, and management consulting services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the professional and personal services industry
(thousands of dollars)

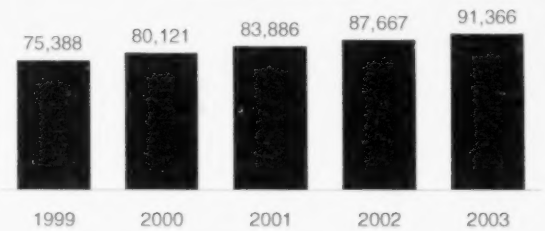


6 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

Total territorial public administration industry wages and salaries increased by 4.2% from 2002 to 2003. This industry has experienced a steady increase from $75,388,000 in 1999 to $91,366,000 in 2003. The territorial public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, public order and safety, taxation and the administration of government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the provincial and territorial public administration industry
(thousands of dollars)

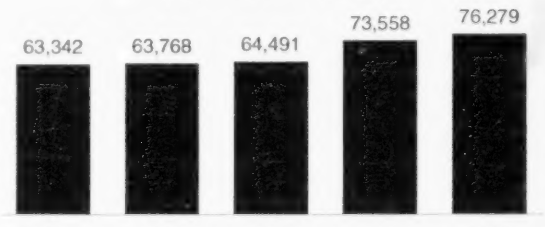


7 Trade

Total wages and salaries in the trade industry remained fairly steady from 1999 to 2001, then increased to $73,558,000 in 2002. Wages and salaries in the trade industry increased by 3.7% from 2002 to 2003. The trade industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesaling and retailing of merchandise, and in providing related logistics, marketing and support services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

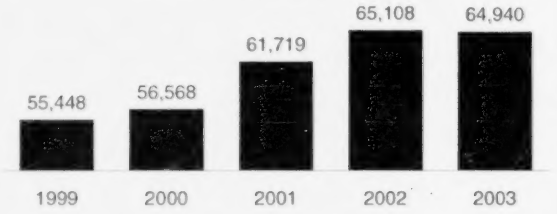
The annual total of wages and salaries in the trade industry
(thousands of dollars)



8 Health Care and Social Assistance

Total wages and salaries increased from 1999 to 2002 in the health care and social assistance industry. In 2003, wages and salaries dropped by 168,000 or 0.3% from 2002. The health care and social assistance industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare and childcare to those requiring such assistance.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the health care and social assistance industry
(thousands of dollars)

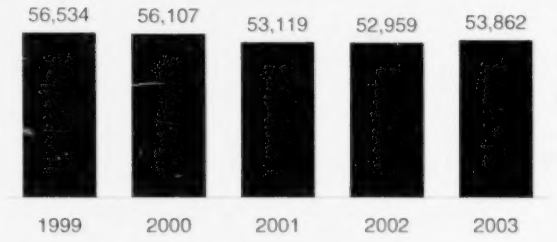


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

9 Educational Services

From 1999 to 2002, total wages and salaries in the educational services industry decreased, reaching a low of $52,959,000 in 2002. In 2003, wages and salaries rose by 1.7% from 2002. The educational services industry includes establishments (schools, colleges, universities and training centres) primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the educational services industry
(thousands of dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

In addition to wages and salaries, 'income from labour' includes all earnings from employment including payments 'in kind' (such as free board and lodging), commissions, tips, bonuses, taxable benefits (such as vacation, sick leave, etc.) and supplementary labour income (all other expenditures that can be classified as payment for service, i.e., employers' contributions to pension funds, EI, workers' compensation boards, the Canada Pension Plan, etc.). It should be noted that earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in 'income from labour.'

All figures are reported in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Beginning with 2000 data, the labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This classification system replaces the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Previous years' data (back to 1992) have been recalculated to the new classification system. Data based on the SIC 1980 are not comparable with data based on the NAICS classification system.

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Information sheet no. 73.09 - 05.04

Additional Information:
Government of Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics (A-8C)
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Telephone: (867) 667-5640; Fax: (867) 393-6203
E-mail: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca
Website: www.gov.yk.ca/depts/eco/stats/index.html